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Memories of Two Wars: Cuban and Philippine Experiences. By FREDERICK FUNSTON, Brigadier-General, U. S. Army. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1911. Pp. xv, 451.)

THIS book of some 130,000 words has the qualities both of stirring adventure and information. A third is given to experiences in the Cuban insurrectionary forces in 1896 and 1897; the remainder deals with the service of the author as the colonel of a Kansas volunteer regiment in the Philippines.

The account of the manner of joining the Cuban army in August, 1896, is not least in interest. Incidentally the description of departure from the United States in company with a body of Cubans and a cargo of warlike stores, in the tug *Dauntless*, one of the most famous and successful of the filibustering vessels, is a tribute to the good faith of the American government in its efforts to prevent such expeditions. Though so many were successful, it was through remarkable cleverness and secrecy on the part of the Cubans in evading the vigilance of American officials and cruisers. The *Dauntless* carried to Cuba a Hotchkiss 12-pounder, which was to be part of the small artillery force with which the author was to be connected through the whole of his Cuban experience, but the cargo of 1300 rifles with 460,000 rounds, besides much else, illustrates how valuable to the Cubans was the close neighborhood of the United States. There is a touch of humor in the fact that a great "Cuban" fair in New York City in 1896 for the purchase of "hospital supplies" furnished much of the funds for the purchase of the cargo.

The author's accounts of Gomez and Calixto Garcia are vivid and interesting, and those of the actions in which he was engaged give a much higher idea of Cuban and Spanish courage and energy than is generally held. Spain failed because she sent a vast body of infantry to Cuba, when her chief force should have been mounted. Funston estimates the number of Cubans actually under arms at the time of the intervention by the United States as 35,000. The total number who served in the war was 53,744; of these, 5,180 were killed in action or died of wounds. This large proportion is striking when compared with such losses by ourselves in the War of 1812 and the Mexican War, *viz.*, 1877 and 1721. In the face of such figures there can be no question but that the Cubans "took chances".

Despite his field experience as an officer in command of Cuban artillery, the author says respecting his appointment as colonel of the Kansas regiment, "While I had seen much campaigning and no little fighting, my service had been in a force in which drill or other training was a practically unknown quantity". He thus felt that the raw regiment "should be under the direction of one who knew at least something of infantry drill". The governor overruled his modesty. Some of his own and of the regiment's deficiencies in such matters were made up by the four months' drill while waiting at San Francisco for embarkation for Manila, October 27, 1898.

The transport *Indiana* arrived at Manila on November 30 and within a week the regiment was ashore facing the trenches of the Filipino army which practically invested the city. The record of the coming two years, in 271 pages, is one of almost incessant and gallant action, which gives a very high idea of the American soldier's energy and courage. The whole culminates in the extraordinary and picturesque episode of the capture of Aguinaldo, March 23, 1901, which brought to the author a commission as brigadier-general in the regular army.

The book has a large number of admirable illustrations by F. C. Yohn. The only adverse criticism is that there ought to be maps of those parts of Cuba and of the Philippines in which the actions so entertainingly and instructively described took place, and there should be more and fuller dates. "The 14th", for example, particularly when it occurs in a stretch of several pages, is not a date. Barring these comments, the book deserves unreserved praise.

The Relations of the United States and Spain: the Spanish-American War. By FRENCH ENSOR CHADWICK, Rear-Admiral U. S. Navy (Retired). In two volumes. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1911. Pp. xii, 412; vii, 514.)

THESE important volumes constitute a most welcome addition to the literature of the Spanish-American War. They have a peculiar value as being from the pen of an officer of the navy who was not only an active and distinguished participant, in command of a battleship, but who also filled the important and delicate position of chief of staff to Admiral Sampson. The work cannot be accepted as final and definitive, its scope being clearly indicated by the title "documentary history", whence the trained historian can conveniently draw material supplemented by professional comment.

It naturally results that the chapters relative to the operations of the army and of the navy are of unequal historic value. Those which pertain to the North Atlantic fleet are especially full, and may well be considered as authoritative. The volumes are dedicated to Admiral Sampson, and the author, despite evident efforts at impartiality, cannot entirely eliminate the personal and official bias acquired during his war service. Judged by the index, Sampson's services take up one-eighth of the two volumes.

The chapters on ante-bellum conditions admirably portray the situation from both the Spanish and the American standpoints. The preparations of Dewey, the voyage of the *Oregon*, the vacillating policy regarding the ill-fated *Maine*, the plans for blockade, and the unpreparedness of both Spain and the United States are set forth with clarity and forcefulness.

There are few reports that are new to the general public. The most striking is the acknowledgment of the strategic failure, at a critical period, of the naval war board, in not accepting the accurate report of